

The Gleamer



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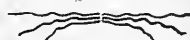
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Professor William Herbert Bishop was born in Lonsdale, R. I., June 11, 1859. He received his first education on his father's farm doing the ordinary farm chores, and when old enough attended the Friends School of Providence. In 1878 he entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College when that institution was still in its infancy and had to prove its right for existence and when no great prospects were held out to its graduates. Mr. Bishop graduated in 1882. His first job was when he followed the siren call of a friend who, extolling the beauties of city life and the fortune that can be made in urban pursuits, persuaded him to go into the Ladies' Hats Manufacturing business. Mr. Bishop thinks that the experience was valuable, as it definitely showed him in a few weeks the work that he did not wish to do. Following the lead of his classmates, such as Prof. Plumb, Dr. Paige, Dr. Allen, Herbert Myrick, Levy Taft and many others since risen in the field of agriculture, Mr. Bishop definitely embarked on a career of agriculture by accepting a position with the Sibley Seed Co. to supervise the trial grounds for their seed. In 1884 he went to Tougaloo, Miss., as Farm Foreman of the American Missionary Association's School for Colored Boys. After five years of work in Tougaloo, he was called to the Maryland State College as Horticulturist, and in 1891, on the same day that he married Miss Clara Walker, was tendered the position of Professor of Agriculture of the Delaware State College, which position he held until called to the National Farm School in 1904.

Mr. Bishop contributes frequently to leading agricultural journals, has for several years acted as farm adviser to the many farm neighbors of the National Farm School, is a member of the Delta Phi, the I. O. O. F., Past Master of the Grange, member of the Guernsey Cattle Club, the Holstein Friesian Cattle Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bucks County Farm Bureau. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have one daughter, Helen Grace, a student of the Woman's College of Delaware, at Newark, and one son, Herbert Walker, Manager of the Centerville Suplee Dairy. Since Professor Bishop's coming to the National Farm School the school has seen most of its growth. He is better known to the graduates of the school than any other instructor at the school. Professor Bishop has extensive improvements in mind for the future of the school, chief of which is to fulfill his long ambition to make the Farm School Dairy Herd the best-bred herd of cattle in the state. We bespeak for Professor Bishop a long life of usefulness for the school to which he has rendered such unstinting service and whose students and faculty honor his many achievements.



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The Gleaner

VOL. VI

MAY, 1917.

No. 9

Literae

RAPHAEL GLASS, Editor

In May the results of the setting free of the latent energy in our plants meet the eye at every point. This year the latent energy of our student body has also been set free. We knew you were capable of writing for your paper. This month you have proven it beyond doubt. Many meritorious articles have been handed in. I regret that lack of space prevents us from printing all of them. I wish to ex-

press to you, fellow students, my sincere thanks and appreciation for your splendid co-operation. L. Manus, A. Sherman, Neubauer, A. Katz, Boyes, Edelman, Mintz and Schuffman deserve special praise for the articles, jokes and rhymes with which they supplied us. With the closing of classes more time is given to us for writing. I expect you to keep up the spirit and bring our paper up to where it should be.

1917 IMPROVEMENTS AT

N. F. S.

J. LEVITCH, '18.

Despite the war 1917 promises to be a year of great improvement and extension of the buildings and barns at the National Farm School. A number of improvement projects have been contemplated and discussed for the past year. There have been planned additions to the present buildings and erection of new ones, which we hope to have completed by the end of the year.

The most expensive and probably the most necessary one will be the Lasker Domestic Hall,

named after the Lasker family, of Dallas, Texas, who contributed \$75,000 toward its erection. This building will accommodate the dining hall, kitchen, laundry, servants' and matrons' quarters and quarters for a number of faculty members. This will relieve the present Main Building, the first building of the National Farm School, which will be used almost entirely for dormitories and class rooms. Its completion is expected by fall.

An appropriation has been received from the Board of Directors for an extension of the poultry houses and erection of a new laying house which will accommodate 1000 hens. This will be erected at the north end of Archer Lake and will face the south. It will be on the unit plan and will consist of 10 units, each being 20x20 feet, equipped with trapnests to determine the laying records of our pullets in order to pick out the best for our next year's breeding stock. It will also consist of a central office, a place for storing feed and a packing room. A new brooder house will be added to the present brooder house. This will be run by the unit heating system, leaving the present system of colony stoves still in the old houses. The capacity of both houses will be from 4000 to 5000 chicks. The plans for the brooder and laying houses have been laid by Mr. Toor, our poultry instructor, who has compounded them from advice given by Mr. Bartlett, the expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Fleisher, '07, manager of the poultry plant at the Vineland Training School. There will also be erected fifty colony houses in the apple orchard, back of the laying house. Our present poultry stock consists entirely of pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, but it will be gradually changed to pure-bred White Leghorns. Its completion is expected by September 1.

A contemplated improvement, for which money has been appropriated but which might be delayed by the war with the high prices in

its wake, is a new dairy and agronomy laboratory. The structure will be 40x40 feet, three times the size of the present dairy. The Dairy Laboratory will be on the first floor and will contain seven different kinds of separators, several kinds of churns and butterworkers and an ice cream freezer. There will also be erected a table equipped with a variety of Babcock testers. The entire laboratory will hold 20 to 25 students all working at once.

The Agronomy Laboratory will be on the second floor and will be equipped with a seed tester, corn tester, samples for judging grains, weed seeds, grass seeds, etc. It will also contain a public office for the benefit of the students, wherein all records pertaining to the farm, as pedigrees and records of our dairy cows, plans for rotation of crops, etc., can be looked up.

Our Horticultural Department will also benefit by the improvement era by the addition of a greenhouse laboratory. It is still but a vague idea and will probably not be carried out this year because of a lack of funds. The proposed laboratory will be a two-story structure with possibly a basement for storage of supplies purchased in large quantities. The laboratory will be next to the present greenhouse yard and have in back of it a conservatory for palms, orchids, ferns and other specimen plants. The laboratory will have potting table, soil bins, supplying rooms, office and library, seed and bulb room, museum and experimental laboratory and exhibition case.

The need of this laboratory is imperative. Though the section in which our school is located consists mainly of dairy farms, our graduates are scattered in all parts of the country and are found in every phase of agriculture. The principles on which Farm School was founded demand that in addition to our dairy and farm equipment the Horticultural Department be given full scope and that it be given the necessary improvements to keep up with the ever rising standard of the school. The proposed laboratory and conservatory will mean to the school an increase in the field of instruction and an added benefit to what it is already doing for the country and people. For no worthier cause could money be donated to the school by its patrons than for the erection of this laboratory. At least \$10,000 is needed before the construction work can be begun, and the Board is looking for this amount to the many interested in the school and its development.

A spray house is expected to be built which will house all the spraying material. It will contain a boiler with facilities to cook and prepare the different sprays. Heretofore the dairy boiler was used for this purpose and all the sprays

were mixed outside of the dairy. The smell of these mixtures pervaded the air, and it was all that the dairy boy could do to keep the stench out of our milk, which we strive to keep as clean and wholesome as possible. The new spray house will mean better and more work accomplished both by the dairyman and the orchardist.

Last but not least is the installation of electricity in the place of the unsatisfactory gas, which is already near completion. The work is progressing rapidly in the hands of Mr. Nusbaum, the electrical contractor, who each year gives a course of Practical Electricity to the Seniors at the National Farm School. The power will be transmitted from the Doylestown power house and will be vented in two distributing points, one for the campus and the other for the farm group of buildings.

The improvements I have outlined above are many and will mean a great expense, but that they will be incalculable benefit to the school is evident. The benefits to be derived from them can best be told by the members of the Faculty, who have continuously and earnestly striven for improvements of the school both in the field and in the class rooms.

A BIGGER AND BETTER FARM SCHOOL

BERNHARD OSTROLENK, '06

The National Farm School is essentially an intensive institution. Every bit of its tillable land is under cultivation. Its barns are fill-

ed to the last stanchion with well-bred and high producing animals; its piggeries and poultry houses have long ceased to be able to ac-

commodate the growth of the stock to be housed there, every available foot of greenhouse space was under cultivation during the winter; its orchards and nurseries allow no idlers in its midst, but make every plant yield its purpose. Its dormitories are filled to capacity with students overflowing them into the houses of the Shoenfeld Farms. The life at the Farm School is intensive. From four o'clock in the morning till nine at night a healthy, vigorous activity pervades the institution. Every Farm School student, every teacher and employee has a day's work to do every day, a work that is big, many-sided and interesting, a work that calls for the best energies and all the faculties. Every dollar put to work on the institution yields its utmost in usefulness. Institutional experts by the score have marveled at the economy with which Farm School is managed and not infrequently pilgrimages arrive here to study and to learn. A Board of Directors, conscripted from the ablest men in Philadelphia, zealously watches and directs the major operations of the school.

The National Farm School has now reached a stage where growth is imperative. It is working now to the limit all the facilities at its command. The future must see expansion in every direction. Plans to relieve the most immediate congestion are under way. The Lasker Hall, under construction, will allow more storage room by relieving the Main Building of this and allow us to convert a part of the rooms now used for domestic pur-

poses into much needed class rooms. It does not, however, solve the most serious problem of finding more room to house the two or three hundred additional students that are desirous to gain admission and that the seriousness of the times demand that they should not be denied. Measures are also under way to expand the poultry houses in conformity with the increased stock and the needs of the institution. It is also hoped that before long conditions will so shape themselves that work on the much needed Dairy Laboratory and Agronomy Building can be begun. The Spraying House and increased facilities for the instruction of horticulture are only absolute necessities in line with the intensified activities of the school.

Naturally the prime factor that will determine just to what extent the Farm School will expand is the funds that can be mustered to the support of the school. Yet, whether such funds can be obtained or not there is a duty that the alumni and students have towards the school. Increased funds will make for a bigger Farm School. Increased efforts by the alumni to maintain and excel in the standards set so far by the graduates in the various fields of agriculture, and increased application by the students to maintain the busy, vigorous and forward looking life of the school will make for a better Farm School. The need for a bigger Farm School is almost imperative to help meet the great crisis that confronts the world. It is dependent on the good will of its friends who are en-

dowed and blessed with sufficient amount of this world's goods to spare some for this work. Yet nothing can be more imperative than to make this school the best agricultural school of its kind. The way the students utilize this opportunity while at the school and the

service that the alumni render their respective communities in agricultural lines are the only criterions on which we can base any judgment as to whether the National Farm School is doing good work. We want the Farm School bigger but by all means let us make it better.

FARM SCHOOL'S NEW ERA

National Farm School entered upon a new era a few days ago when work was begun on the new electric light system which will replace our very unsatisfactory gas plant. The many new improvements which have been made or are to follow in rapid succession means that N. F. S. must necessarily rank with those institutions which boast

of modern, scientific and sanitary equipment.

Among the new things that directly affect me is a modern classroom in the Main Building and a large, centrally located supply room where all small equipment and articles of wearing apparel will be stored.

J. L. CAMPBELL.

A HIGHER STANDARD FOR FARM SCHOOL

CECIL J. TOOR, '16

The forthcoming improvements will, of course, relieve the present crowded conditions. The fact that the school has outgrown its present facilities makes imperative the rapid construction of the Lasker Domestic Hall. The completion of the Domestic Hall will, of necessity, increase our student body. We must therefore increase our facilities for instruction.

The present Poultry and Dairy equipment is inadequate to meet the demands of the ever-increasing number of students and the proposed extensions will allow of the specialized instruction of a larger number of boys. I therefore look forward with great interest to the completion of the new Poultry and Dairy plants.

LIBRARY AND BIOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS

By L. P. BORDEN.

This year we have had an increase to our library of over 100 volumes. We have also 100 new pamphlet cases in which to keep valuable papers and bulletins. We are getting electric lights, one for each table, which will render the library more serviceable.

The Biology Department has had no improvements except the electricity. There will be installed an

electric burner for heating test tubes in place of Bunsen burner. There will be lights fastened to the table so that microscopes may be used at night or dull days. The use of the electric lights will permit the lantern slides to be shown more often and more distinctly than gas. This will be a great improvement in many ways to the department.

HINTS TO N. F. S. GRADUATES.CHARLES NUSSBAUM, '15

After a young man stays at Farm School for a year or more his mind broadens to such an extent that he can look far enough ahead to cause him to wonder what his future will be. This state of mind arises from the responsibilities which are placed on his shoulders. He is trusted more than ever before in his life and is placed in positions where he himself must decide what is right and what is wrong.

He may have heard tales of former graduates who have started on low salaries and by continual perseverance and industry have risen into the class of self-made men. Or he may have heard of that class of graduates who have bought their own farms and settled down to a short period of hard work only to be followed by a longer one of good living. And, lastly, he may have heard of the class which seeks higher education by going to college.

It is in the senior year when he begins to worry as to which one of the above three courses is best suited to his conditions. The majority, I believe, follow the first course, expecting, by dint of hard work and continuous effort, to rise to the top. Others may be so lucky as to get a farm of their own, either by buying it with their own money or with money backed by others, or by taking charge of a friend's or relatives's farm. A very small percentage are in this class.

Then there is the last class, those seeking a higher education by wishing to go to college. Many prob-

lems confront them. There arises first one of money. How much money must he have in order to pay four years of college expenses? Will he need to work a year or two, save up and then go? Or can he get some one to back him up with his college expenses? And in either case, how much will he need? Of the above, I can only answer the last, the others being a great deal dependent on the fellow himself and on his resources. As to how much money he will need, I make no hesitation in saying that \$350 will easily carry him through the first year. How much of this \$350 he earns during Saturdays and spare time depends on the fellow himself. He may earn from \$50 to \$200, or even more, depending on the kind of work he does and the amount of time he puts in. I will briefly give a few ways how fellows earn money at college. They act as agents for firms selling articles on commission, sell shoes, wait on tables, wash dishes, act as agents for laundries, as barbers, and so on. I could enumerate almost every kind of work imaginable.

After expenses arises the question of gaining admission into college. Pennsylvania State College and Massachusetts Agricultural College will admit as regular students graduates of The National Farm School. Michigan Agricultural College will give only eight credits for Farm School work, and in order to gain admission there these eight must be supplemented with at least one and one-half years

of high school training. Ohio State University, on the other hand, will not give any credit for Farm School work at all, claiming that their work is not based on as broad an education as they wish their graduates to have. They will, however, admit any one as a special student, if he be twenty-one years of age,

promising that if his work is satisfactory during the first two years they will allow him to enter the third as a regular without conditions or examinations. There is no doubt in my mind that any Farm School fellow can, without very much exertion, do better than satisfactory work.

THE SENIOR'S SONG

(*With Apologies to S. F. Adams*)

Nearer a grad. to be,
 Nearer to be!
 E'en tho it suff'ring be
That Advances me,
 Still all my song shall be,
 Nearer a grad. to be,
 Nearer a grad. to be,
 Nearer to be!

Tho thru my waking hours,
 In hereafter days,
 O, Alma Mater True,
 Thy name I'll praise;
 Yet in my dream I see
 When I a grad. shall be,
 Nearer a grad. to be,
 Nearer to be!

Of studies so dreary
 I am weary,
 Fungi, Entomology
 Hover o'er me.
 And Bacteriology
 Now it doth threaten me,
 From a gay grad. to be,
 From to be!

Three thousand "cartridges,"
 All these I ate.
 Thou beck'ning world so great,
Shalt Me liberate!
 And shalt my fate decree
 I from such woes be free.
 Nearer a grad. to be,
 Nearer to be!

HARRY SCHUFFMAN, '18.

THE VALUE OF A FARM SCHOOL TRAINING

CHARLES HORN, '06

During my boyhood days, I spent my summers within the vicinity of the Farm School, at a period when the institution was started, and I came in contact with its first director and a small group of pioneer students, as well as to observe the school's equipment.

Four years later, out in 1902, I entered as a student, graduating in 1906. Since that time I have been in close relations with our Alma Mater, and have watched its development and growth, likewise, having had the privilege to personally meet a large percentage of former students and graduates, dating from the first class of '01. It had been my hope for many years to see the graduates organize into an Alumni association, and after a great deal of persistent effort it was my good fortune to get the class of 1910 before graduating to finally organize the association.

As secretary of the association since its inception, I have been in a position to learn of the successes and disappointments of our Alumni. Hence, what I desire to say, backed by this experience and knowledge, leads me to believe convincingly that there is a great future for our Alma Mater, as well as affording splendid opportunities for an agricultural education to all students, if they fully realize how to use this opportunity.

The rapid improvement of the buildings, land and landscape, modern agricultural machinery, roads, instruction and library, etc., is real progress when I recall the time I enrolled as a student, and remem-

ber what the institution at that time possessed.

We were pioneers, the institution an experiment; but today our Alma Mater is a permanent factor in the true preparedness movement, "agriculture," the nation's backbone.

The demand for qualified agriculturists is greater now than ever before. In view of the high cost of commodities, people are thinking of going back to the farm. Many lack the necessary knowledge, and, therefore, men are wanted who possess the requisite ability and experience to manage various agricultural operations.

I am further convinced that whether a graduate of the Farm School follows the calling of agriculture or not, our Alma Mater prepares one for the battle of life as no other institution I know of, or in other words, the National Farm School stands out, in my opinion, as a Character Builder. Young men are more prepared in view of their practical training, to meet in competition with other men in whatever field of endeavor they enter into, in view of the fact of having received a healthy mental and physical development, while at the School.

In closing, I urge upon all graduates to become members of the Alumni Association, if they have not done so already, as well as inviting the senior class to enroll. In union there is strength, and the greater the number of our membership, the stronger the association can become, and more useful to ourselves and Alma Mater.

THE GARDEN MOVEMENT AS A FACTOR IN DEVELOPING CIVIC PRIDE

B. DRUCKERMAN, '12.

For years the efforts of the dreamers to introduce gardening into our public schools have been greeted with jeers and sneers. Businessmen and educators vied with each other in deriding the so-called fads. The three R's and the three R's alone must be taught. Spelling was fast becoming a lost art, and as for arithmetic and penmanship, 'twere best to draw the veil. To waste precious time in gardening then—how absurd.

Slowly, very slowly, it dawned upon the wise ones that perhaps there might be something after all in the statements of these visionaries that gardening was of economic and cultural value to the child. And now it has come about that the instructor in gardening is not merely tolerated, but welcomed. He has ceased to move about with bated breath and the doubter and scoffer has become a garden enthusiast.

The garden offers an instrument for inculcating into the city child a respect, a love for vegetation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of lawns and shrubbery are being destroyed annually by the city youth. The garden offers a means of saving our city parks from vandalism. It is only as

the city child begins to appreciate and realize the difficulties of raising plants that he begins to treat them with care. Keen observers have noticed that where the city child has been given a course in gardening, the tendency to destroy lawns and shrubbery has been greatly lessened. What a wonderful thing it would be if we could teach the city child the elements of botany, to familiarize him with the common plants and shrubs about him. How tragic it is to find cities spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on its parks and its citizens ignorant even of the names of the plants found in them.

As the child learns to appreciate the value of the parks of our cities he begins to become interested in its art galleries, its museums and in all its wonderful and educational institutions. And thus there is instilled in him a civic pride. In certain of our large western cities, public-spirited citizens have offered prizes for the best tilled and best managed gardens. The result was that filthy, disease-spreading backyards were converted into beautiful gardens.

The garden movement then makes for civic spirit which means more beautiful cities and better citizens.



ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

By R. GLASS, '18.

That a hen is a lady and should be treated as one is a maxim well known to poultrymen, but that a hatching egg is a baby and must be maternally cared for is not realized by many farmers.

Artificial hatching and raising of chicks, they say, is a gamble. Well, it is as much gamble as any other business and no more. With proper facilities and proper care there is no reason, of which I know, why we should not hatch and raise chicks successfully by artificial means.

I said proper facilities. This does not mean that it is necessary to buy expensive machinery, or build expensive, fancy houses. The cheaper, the plainer and the more simple they are the better for the amateur. I think one essential of any apparatus is that the parts of it be easily obtainable from a nearby place. One of the most aggravating accidents during incubation is to have some part of the incubator break and have to wait a week or more before it can be replaced. If the machine is simple, something can be improvised in place of the broken part. If it is complicated it may result in the death of many chicks in their shells.

It is the common belief of many farmers that artificial incubation is not as reliable as the natural method. Pearl, who is probably our greatest authority on poultry, claims that one is as reliable as the other. Here at Farm School, however, we have always gotten better

results from our hens than from our incubator. This, of course, is easily explained. The cause of most failures in this line is wide fluctuation of temperature. Naturally, our students, who had never seen an incubator before they came to Farm School, will make mistakes and allow the eggs to become too hot or too cold. With a little experience I believe an incubator will give as good results as a setting hen.

Under domestication hens seem to lose their maternal instinct. We find that the Leghorn, a breed which has been domesticated and selected for egg production only, makes a very poor breeder. They seldom get broody, or if they do they almost always leave their nests before the eggs are hatched. An incubator, however, can be set in a well ventilated spare room and kept at a uniform temperature (for this an ideal room is one two-thirds below the surface.) Once you have the incubator set up you need not worry about the suspension of maternal instinct. When you are ready to hatch, in go your eggs and they begin to hatch. Your incubator cannot walk off from the egg.

Hens will not sit on eggs during the winter. You can, however, hatch eggs as early as February with an incubator. The resulting chicks will begin to lay in the fall of the same year and continue through the winter. If you rely upon natural incubation you must

wait for proper weather conditions and until your hen is inclined to sit. This will perhaps be May or June. When fall comes the chicks will be too young to begin to lay, they will not begin during the winter, and so you will be delayed until next spring.

On account of this delay you lose an entire season's egg production. Furthermore, while a hen is sitting, she does not lay eggs. While you are artificially hatching her eggs she will continue to supply you with more. This gives you about eight weeks more of egg production for every hen that is not set.

If you are raising broilers it is essential to hatch as early as possible. Chicks hatched in February can be sold for broiling in May or June when the market is highest. Those hatched in May or June are not ready for market until the price is comparatively very low.

In considering any business as to its profitability, the labor connected with it is a very great item. Suppose we wanted to hatch, as we do here, about 1500 eggs each month. This with one mammoth incubator requires about one hour and thirty minutes work per day. If we used broody hens what would it mean? Fifteen eggs is as much as any average-sized hen can take care of. This would mean one hundred hens to chase from their nests, feed and water. About an hour later it would be necessary to chase

them back or at least see that they are all on their respective nests. Every month, then, it would be necessary to find one hundred broody hens in the flock which consists of only about two hundred and fifty. From this one can see what great labor it would be to get and take care of one hundred setting hens, each in a separate coop.

Most hens have lice. It is very unusual to find one absolutely free from them. Therefore, as soon as a chick is born under a hen it immediately becomes infested with the little parasites. You say, keep your hens and nests perfectly clean. That is good advice, but no matter how hard you try, no matter how thoroughly you think you have sprayed, some lice, or at least their eggs, will escape and infest your chicks. In an incubator there can be no lice. They have nothing to live on, and without food they cannot live. Thus, when you take your chicks from the incubator you can expect to have them perfectly free from lice.

Whether eggs are hatched naturally or artificially, one thing must be remembered, proper care. Carelessness with a sitting hen or an incubator is sure to result in a failure. Do not blame poor hatches on the machine. They are usually due to poor eggs or improper management. Let me close as I started, a hatching egg is a baby and requires maternal care.



The Gleaner

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RAPHAEL GLASS, Literae

J. L. MILLER, Agriculture

ERNEST KATZ, Athletics

MORDECAI, ROSENBERG Class and Clubs

JAY MANNES, Exchange

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BIG DAY

Today, June 3d, is the first of our two most prominent days of the Farm School year. The importance with which we hold this day is shown from the fact that we have spent weeks in preparation in order that this eventful day might be a successful one. We have left no stone unturned to provide for the proper reception and entertainment of our visitors.

The purpose of the Big Day is to give the people from the cities opportunity to come to the school and be escorted around where they may see for themselves the constructive and educational work accomplished by the school. It has

become a custom also with the alumni to return to their Alma Mater on this day.

A well-arranged program usually takes up the major portion of the day's entertainment. Today, as in the past, we are privileged to hear some of the foremost minds of the country.

The *Gleaner* extends a hearty welcome to all of you who have manifested your interest in us by being present at this time. You may feel assured that your trip has been a profitable one if you take back with you a copy of the *Gleaner*.

TO THE GRADUATES

The question of the success of our graduates in their various lines of agriculture endeavor is a vital one to the students of our school. After spending three years at the Farm School in acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the various sides of farming, in being equipped for the struggle of life with a carefully selected and prepared course of agricultural education, are the graduates adhering to their life-work as chosen by them when they enrolled as students of the National Farm School?

Of the 230 men turned out by the school since its foundation, it is gratifying to note that 60 per cent of them are definitely known to be following agriculture in one phase or another. This percentage is computed on the entire number of graduates. As 18 per cent of them have not been heard from, as we know nothing at all of their whereabouts or what they are doing, a fairer average would be obtained if we considered 60 per cent of them to be in the line of farming. This would mean

that 70 per cent of our alumni are making use of the training they received at this school and that they are making good use of it is evidenced by the number of graduates who have risen from the ranks and are known the country over as experts in their lines.

But the unknown quantity, 18 per cent, is too large to do real justice to the wonderful success of our alumni. Every graduate should feel it his duty to keep in touch with the school, to give to the students of the fruits of his experience. We hereby ask every graduate whom we have not heard from as yet to communicate with the President of the Senate. Tell him where you are, what you are doing and what you look forward to doing in the future. Join the Alumni Association and keep in touch with the school so that it may know and tell to others the benefits of a Farm School education. Your success means a better chance in life for hundreds of future Farm School students.

HOLSTEIN COWS AT N. F. S.

In the last twenty years the Holstein cow has been gradually raising its standard, until now it has reached the highest among cows.

A few years ago it was on almost the same level with the Guernsey breed of cows, but by careful selection and breeding the Holstein has so surpassed the Guernsey that it now is the world's champion breed.

The milk production of the Holstein cow has increased gradually. Year after year new records are made and established, records that will not be broken for many years to come. Though the percentage of butter fat in Holstein milk is comparatively low, the production of larger quantities of milk enables the Holstein to produce more fat in a given period. The world's champion produced over fourteen

hundred pounds of butter fat in one year. In seven days she produced fifty pounds of butter fat. The average percentage of butter fat in Holstein milk is three and five-tenths.

The State of Pennsylvania some years ago passed a law prohibiting the sale of milk containing less than three and eight-tenths percent butter fat under the heading of "Pure Whole Milk." This law is unjust because it prevents pure Holstein milk from being sold. In order to bring it up to standard some Guernsey milk, which contains higher percentage of fat, must be added to the Holstein milk.

Holstein milk, in spite of its low test, has proven to be just as good as or superior to Guernsey milk. Experiments and tests of various kinds have been made in an attempt to find an element or food value which was lacking. All have failed to harm the Holstein. Some even proved the Holsteins superiority.

EXCHANGE

J. I. MANNES, '19.

Glancing over the Literae of our various Exchanges "War" comprises the basis of many short narratives. Shot and shell continually bombard the columns of school papers edited for the purpose of passing hither and thither the doings of a school. A narrative along this line almost magically causes one to gaze and conscientiously ponder upon various phases taught by the school in which paper such an article has been published. Pages so devoted should be turned into print setting forth the success of former students, their experi-

In the past Farm School did not see the necessity of filling their barn with pure bred cattle. The herd consisted of scrub cattle, which gave milk, not only in less quantities but also of inferior quality to the milk of pure breeds.

Recently, after seeing the records made by the few pure bred Holsteins, which were bought a few years ago, we decided to purchase only pure bred stock from then on and replace the graded cows. Within the last year six pure bred heifers of the above breed, each costing over two hundred and fifty dollars, have been purchased. It may seem an unreasonable price to have paid, but the remarkable change which has resulted has proved it wise. This will continue until all our stalls will be filled with nothing but pure bred Holsteins and a few Guernsey cows.

In order to preserve the pure bred line there must be a pure bred bull in the herd. We expect to purchase one in the near future to maintain this standard.

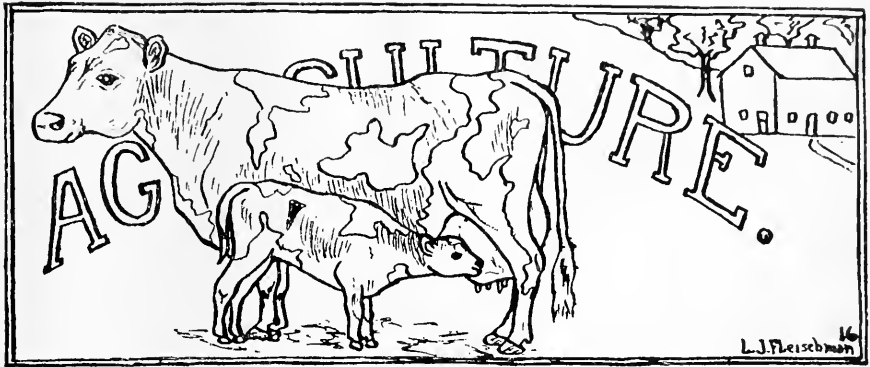
ences, etc., advantage in attending various institutions and biographies of great men and women.

We heartily express our thanks for the following exchanges:

Iris, Mirror, Oriole, M. H. S. Life, H. A. S. Record, Blue and Gray, Signal (N. J.) State Normal, Student (Portsmouth, Va.), Mt. Airy World, Tuskegee Student, Review.

The Signal—Swipe Here and Scissored There is quite humorous.

The Oriole—Merry Spring little birdie; glad to see your orange and black plumage again.



J. MILLER, Editor

JEW S AND AGRICULTURE UNDER NEW RUSSIA

The month of March, 1917, turned a new leaf in the pages of the history of the world. It gave birth to a new race, a new art and a new country, when on the 20th of March the Russian people, under the leadership of the Duma, overthrew the despotic government of that country. The change came with a startling and dramatic rapidity when the Czar failed to respond to the demands of the war-stricken Russian people.

With the beginning of the Romanov dynasty, the people of Russia, especially the Jews, were thrown into serfdom, and up to 1812 when the so-called "Manifesto" was issued by Alexander II, then Czar, emancipating the people, they were subjected to Imperial commands, as were the people of Rome in the days of Nero. Even then the Jews were still persecuted, although they were allowed to live on and own farms.

The few agriculturists that were there and made great success were the Jews. They have used better judgment in the art of agriculture, and in the methods of raising and marketing the crops.

Since Russia became powerful the Jews of that country furnished almost all the supplies as required for the people of that country. They constituted most of the estate managers, innkeepers and mill owners, and a number, despite the governmental opposition, were farmers. Most of the manufacturing and mercantile businesses were and are now in the hands of the Jews, but though their loyalty and their efforts to bring the country to the highest stage of civilization were everywhere manifested, they were deprived from education by the limited per cent of students accepted in the schools and universities, they were persecuted, murdered and robbed by the "black hun-

dreds" aided by the government. The Jews were driven from their homes and farms, massacred and exiled without any cause, and those who survived were not allowed to live anywhere else except in the "pale of settlement" (limited number of cities and towns).

This was in the beginning of the 20th century. Then the Russian people, *i. e.*, the liberal element of Russia, came out with a protest against the action of the government. The protests became stronger and stronger; and finally the Czar granted a constitution, called a Duma (congress) and promised to give human rights to the Jews.

Before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the peasants demanded that the Jews be allowed to own and cultivate land, but the government did not respond. Protests became louder, and the Jewish question then became a cause for dissension at the meeting of the cabinet. It was then that the government sought to solve it in every way but the right way, such as frequent massacres and medieval conspiracies and intrigues.

In 1905 the Jews were held responsible for the revolutionary movement in Russia, and those who did remain on the farm were driven out and prohibited from living in the country places. A counter revolution in the form of massacres or "pogroms" was then organized by the authorities of the various cities and towns in the "pale of settlement."

At the outbreak of the present war the Czar issued a manifesto

again promising to the Jews the rights they never got. The Jews were ready to forget the past; they were willing to forget the Kishinev pogrom, the shameless conspiracy against the Jewish people devised by the government in the form of the notorious ritual murder case known as "the Beillis affair." With the rest of the people they responded to the call of Russia's most critical moments. They fought and died for Russia, where it was so hard for them to live. Thousands of Jews, relatives of the 400,000 Jewish soldier on the firing line were even then executed by the Russian troops without any trial on the general charge that they betrayed their country. But at last they were emancipated by the freedom of Russia without which the rejuvenation of Russia was inconceivable.

Until now there were two Russias—one dark tyrannical with the despotic government at the head—the other a liberal with Tolstoy, Milukov, Vinaver, Roditchev, Chekhidze, and Rodzianko and other liberals at the head. The latter won, and now the new born race—the Jewish will rush to the new born art—agriculture to which they have been accustomed from prehistoric times, and for which there is now so large a field and so many opportunities in the new born country—the United States of Russia. Now they will exercise their abilities for the benefit of all the people of Russia and bring it, with the help of the rest of the people, to the highest stage of civilization.

The hand of justice made an end to the wild orgies of the tyrannical forces. The straitjacket, forced upon the inhabitants of Russia by Romanov dynasty, was removed by the representatives of the people, and the martyred populace that constitute the population of Rus-

sia's land are set free upon terms of equality and justice to all, including the Jew.

In the tragedy of war there is but one consolation, and that is, that the rule of the people is beginning to make itself felt. The spirit of *Democracy* is awakening.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S

HOME FARM

During the past month our teams were used for plowing, seven-eighths of which is done. Some of the fields were dragged and harrowed and will be in good shape for the planting of corn in a week or two, providing the weather permits. One field was sown for oats.

Our potatoes were sorted, and due to the high price we expect to receive a large profit from them.

A. S., '18.

HORTICULTURE

This department has been exceedingly busy for the month of April due to our Easter sales, the vegetable garden and the nursery.

The Easter sales of 1917 exceeded all years previous, our main plants being hyacinths and tulips and of the cut flowers, carnations.

When our Easter stock was depleted we began preparing for our summer stocks, which are hardy plants for decorating lawns and flower gardens.

At present most of our attention is devoted to the kitchen garden, which supplies the food for the school during summer and winter.

The nursery has been given a thorough pruning, replanting and cultivating during the last month. We have acquired a number of imported and domestic shrubs, bushes and flowering plants which have not been in our nursery heretofore.

We have now a selected variety of shrubs, bushes, evergreens, trees, etc., with which to fill almost all orders on hand.

J. B. M., '18.

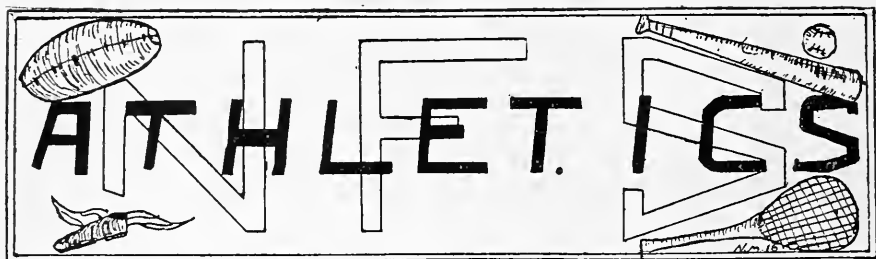
FARM No. 3

During the month of April we prepared, *i. e.*, plowed, rolled and harrowed one of our large fields. We also planted potatoes in one section of our orchard and in another we planted sweet corn, which is beginning to sprout.

A good deal of corn fodder was shredded and during the rest of the time we laid tiles for the purpose of draining our meadow. This field will be planted in oats as soon as tiling is completed.

We also started to build a new garage for our large auto truck, which we hope to complete before June "Big Day."

H. F., '18.



E. KATZ, Editor

N. F. S. 5—C. H. S. 3

On April 21st we met Collegeville High School on the diamond after three weeks of idleness, due to the Easter holidays and adverse weather. The team showed that the lay-off had not been beneficial. While practice had not been in any way neglected it was very evident that real contests were needed to develop a well-balanced machine.

The Collegeville team looked dangerous in the first inning when they scored one run on two hits and an error. Segal got himself out of a bad hole in this inning with the aid of Katz's "finish the last man" and a look of awakening smiles from Coach Campbell. We made it one-all in our half of this inning and thereafter the game was close and exciting, neither team being able to hold the lead for more than one inning at

a time. The game was abruptly terminated in the seventh inning by a sudden cloudburst with Farm School at bat and two men out.

Segal's pitching deserves special mention. Otto Goldstein's arm needed medical attention and Jaffe should have done "penals" for stopping those Texas liners. Katz's hitting and fielding was easily the feature of the game. Score:

N. F. S.	0	1	0	1	1	0	2—5
C. H. S.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Summary:

Two-base hits—Kritzman, Katz. Stolen bases—Katz, 2; Segal, Joffe, McCool, Schwartz, Leib, 2; Fishman. Four for Collegeville. Base on balls—Off Segal, 2; C. Stroud, 6.

PENNINGTON, 13; FARM SCHOOL, 1

Our team met with its first reversal of the season when it tackled the strong Pennington Seminary aggregation on the latter's ground. We got some consolation, however, out of the fact that we ended pitcher Vance's record of twirling no-hit games. Before facing us he

had not allowed a hit or run for twenty innings, which is a record in scholastic athletics. We got our first hit in the fifth by McCool.

The team played bad baseball in this game and Mr. Campbell hopes there is no more left in its system. We must sympathize with him for

having to sit on the bench and putting up with all this agony and horrors. "God said he'll bless those for having suffered and——. May

I say achieved?"

Pennington ... 7 1 0 2 0 0 3—13

Farm School ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

SID RUBIN'S DOUBLE KILLING

The team is feeling the loss of Orloff, '19, who has withdrawn from the school. The batting strength of the team is reduced at least 20 per cent.

Landman, '19, whose only asset when he reported for his first practice was a powerful arm and a glove is developing into a very classy infielder.

Proceedings have been taken to have Segal's dreams censored by the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors. The night preceding the Pennington game he dreamed that bats would be broken as regularly as a man stepped up to the plate. Sure enough two were broken in the first inning.

The team has a good alibi for its poor showing against Pennington. Arising at 4 A. M. they all went to details after which they hurriedly ate a light breakfast, rode to Doylestown in a hay wagon and then spent three solid hours on the trolley to Pennington. Whereupon we hurriedly dressed only to line up against the strongest school in New Jersey.

The trip was a mistake or at least the game should not have been played until the afternoon.

Some of the players had sick stomachs when they reached Pennington.

Here are some more other good ones:

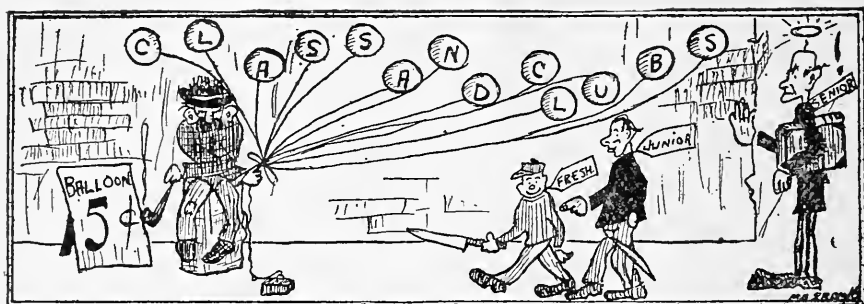
The day was too hot for Leib. Segal could have pitched better if it had been warmer. Joffe's shirt did not fit him comfortably. Katz was not used to such a good diamond. McCool discovered too late, that he could have saved five cents by making the trip by another route and this fact caused him considerable worry.

THE JINX IS STILL ON OUR TRAIL

Rain caused the postponement of the Bethlehem Prep contest May 5th.

The baseball players received with a great deal of interest the serving of penalties by about twenty Pennington students after the game. With a gun on his shoulder a boy is required to walk a path a certain time for some breach of discipline. They showed their feats of pole faulting, using their guns on reaching a large tree to block off the trench views.

Otto Goldstein has as much chivalry as any knight of old ever had. During the trip to and from Pennington he gave up his seat to ladies no less than thirty-one times. Included among these were tall and short ones, fat and slim ones, old and young ones and white and black ones. All of which is ample proof that Goldstein does not confine his acts of courtesy to any particular style of femininity. Patriotism!



M. ROSENBERG, Editor

CLASS OF 1918.

Slow but sure the momentum increases. Ten more months and we will reach the goal that we are destined to.

Although this present struggle is an agricultural one, we are devoting some of our time to drilling.

Mr. Campbell is very kind to us and is devoting five or more periods a week in drilling our class. We have already taken two hikes, one to New Britain and another to Chalfont, both of which were greatly enjoyed by the members of the '18 Class.

CLASS OF 1919

With the baseball season well on its way we find ourselves represented on the Varsity team by no less than nine men, including subs.

In preparation for the annual Freshman-Junior baseball game we have elected a captain in the person of Mr. Segal. The game will no doubt be entirely one-sided, as our team, having nine Varsity men on it, will be entirely too much for the Freshies. Captain Segal,

We expect to get our class pins this month and hope they will be superior to the preceding class pins.

Our Secretary, Mr. Kunis, has resigned his office and a new one will be elected at our next regular meeting.

We have contributed several men to the Varsity baseball team and are doing our best to make it be on the par of the preceding N. F. S. teams.

As tennis season is about in full bloom we expect to get our last lickings at the courts.

A. S., '18.

in order to make the game interesting, may have the second team play the Freshies. It is useless to predict the score, as we expect to break all previous records this year.

We have started to drill and are advancing rapidly under the instructions of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Goldstein has resigned from his office as President and Mr. Katz has been elected to take his place for the remainder of the year.

M. R., '19.

CLASS OF '20

On April 20th we held the final election of officers. The following members were elected to office:

S. Skolnick, President.

I. Rabinowitz, Vice-President.

M. Levin, Secretary.

S. Skolnick, Senator.

The Freshmen intend to make

good in athletics this year, thanks to the coaching of Mr. Kunis, through whose aid the baseball team hopes to be a success. He has put spirit and pep into the players. Although the team may not win all the games it plays, yet it intends to give its opponents a good battle.

 THE BOMBER'S LEAGUE

A new league known as the "Bomber's League" has been formed at Farm School. The league is growing very rapidly, having a membership of over 15 at the present time.

The purpose of this league is to enforce the law by means of bombs; we are rapidly training our new members in the art of bomb throwing, as this is an essential requirement in the league.

Our meetings are held secretly under the left hand corner of Lake Archer. Our bombs are stored in

the boiler room, as they are then safe from explosion.

Our requirements for admission are as follows:

Must not have over two children.

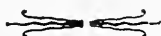
Must not be a manicurist or barber.

Must be willing to participate in all bomber activities.

At the last regular meeting of the Bomber's League it was decided to blow up Mr. Young's tin lizzy, as it has become a nuisance to the community.

Base hits are made at the plate,
 By most men with a bat and ball.
 With them it is never too late,
 To bust the apple over the wall.

But there are others who pick up
 a bat,
 In a room by a warm, cozy fire,
 And boast that they can swat
 The old pill like Jimmy McGuire.



MORE OR LESS HUMOROUS

A woodpecker lit right on Fine's head

And started in to drill;
He worked away for an hour and a half,
And then he broke his bill.

Manus—"I got a new joke and I am going to take it to the printer."

Rosenberg—"Take it to the printer, about two miles from here?"

Manus—"Get out!"

Rosenberg—"Why not?"

Manus—"Why, that would be carrying a joke too far."

Greenfield's latest song discovery is:

"You can't drive a nail into a block of wood no matter how much you soak it."

W. Greenberg—"What's the best thing to do when it is raining?"

Brown—"Let it rain."

They say that General Sherman was always coolest on point of attack. Most people are hottest when on the point of a tack.

Mr. B.—"Our bull is one of the best in the country, is a pure bred Guernsey and weighs 2000 pounds."

Rummy (in a murmur)—"Some bull!"

Mr. C. (in English class)—"When should prepositions be used?"

Fishman—"A preposition ain't a good word to end a sentence 'with.'"

Mr. B.—"Boys, did you look over this lesson?"

Mintz—"Yes, we overlooked it."

Wolf—"I'm trying to get ahead."

Glass—"Believe me, you need one."

Mr. B.—"What ration would you give a dairy cow giving 11 pounds of milk daily?"

Brumberg—"Five bushels of silage, 22 pounds of grain and 40 pounds of hay."

Mr. B.—"That's enough. I asked for a cow's ration, not an elephant's."

Fine says, "If manure is put around water pipes to keep them from freezing why don't they have a manure cavity under each house to save coal bills in this great time of economy?"

Mr. C. (to Fishman)—"Everybody in the class agrees that omnipotent means knowing all things. Is that correct?"

Happy Fishman (waking up)—"Majority rules."

Kahne (to Prof. B.)—"Is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?"

Prof. B.—"There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of you."

Freshman (to Mr. A.)—"What do you think of this book 'How to Live'?"

Mr. A.—"If the 'i' in the last word was changed to 'o' I would think more of it."

• SPRING ACTIVITIES •

With the Advent of
Lessons in Land-

Spring Come
scape Gardening

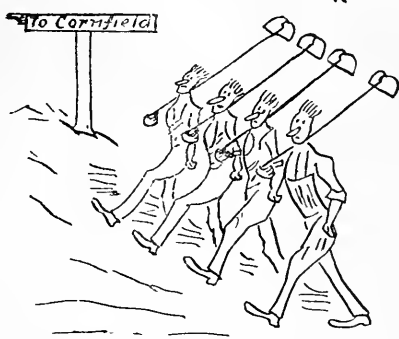


Yes, you can tell the tendencies
of a man by his associates.



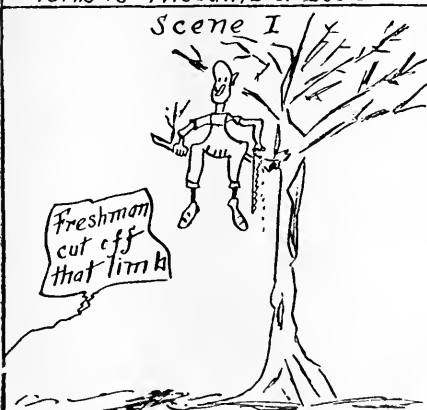
In Spring When Fancy
Turns To Thoughts of Love

- N. F. S -
National Food Suppliers Hoe Squad



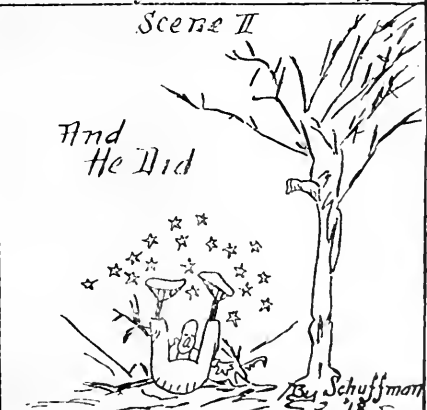
- Soldiers of the Commissary -

Scene I



Scene II

And
He Did





Fresh—"Don't you think Miss W's voice is improved?"

Senior—"Yes, but not cured."

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?

Or a key for the lock of his hair?

Can his eyes be called an academy,

Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are set?

Who travels the bridge of his nose?

Can he use when shingling the roof of his mouth

The nails from the ends of his toes?

What does he raise from the slip of his tongue?

Who plays on the drums of his ears?

And who can tell the cut and style

Of the coat his stomach wears?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail,

And if so, what did it do?

How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?

I'll be hanged if I know—do you?

First grad.—"What are you doing now?"

Second grad.—"Real estate business."

First grad.—"How are you doing?"

Second grad.—"Making lots."

Wolf (to Wolf '19)—"Did you see that girl? She smiled at me."

Wolf—"Is that so? The first time I saw you I almost laughed my head off."

Marcus—"What would you do if you were fishing and suddenly saw a submarine?"

Greenfield—"I'd pull up my line and sinker." (Sink her.)

Dolly—"Why does Aidman always dash to work?"

Sonny—"Because he is a rushin' (Russian) fellow you know."

Brownstein can greatly aid the German navy by contributing his gunboats, "U-10."

The best joke of the season—"Fine."

Fishman—The satellite of the fair sex in that nearby metropolis, Doylestown.

What would the world be coming to:

If Mr. Bishop attended a baseball game;

If Cutey used a long word correctly;

If Rubin admitted he "couldn't do it";

If Miss Winkler lost her voice;

If a freshman did something intelligently;

If Mr. Liebig should be absent from the Post-Office;

If the Science Club held a meeting.

It's really very simple

Why Fishman loves a girl:

He's attracted by a dimple

Or perhaps a pretty curl.

But you take this freckled chaffin

With a visage like a pie;

He may interest some girlie

But it's hard to figure why.



ALUMNI NOTES*JAY MANNES, Editor*

'04. The following books by Dr. J. J. Taubenhaus, Chief of Division of Plant Pathology and Physiology of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, are reported in press by the E. P. Dutton & Company; *The Culture and Diseases of the Sweet Pea*, *Diseases of Truck Crops and their Control*, *Disease and Control of Greenhouse and Ornamental Crops*, *Diseases of Fruit Crops and their Control*, *Cereal and Forage Crop Diseases and their Control*, *Diseases of Shade and Forest Trees*, *Manual of Plant Diseases for Primary and Secondary Schools*, *Advanced Manual of Plant Diseases*.

"The Culture and Diseases of the Sweet Pea" is the result of five consecutive years devoted to scientific research on the diseases of this flower. All the important diseases and insect pests that attack sweet peas are considered in great detail and with many illustrations. The book will be of immense value to the amateur, the gardener, the florist and the salesman, as well as to the student of plant pathology. Dr. Taubenhaus' broad and varied experience in the investigation of plant diseases has particularly fitted him to be the author of this important and timely work.

'05. Max Morris has successfully passed the preliminary examination for a commission in the Reserve Army of the United States. He goes into training on May 8th at Fort Sheridan. He hopes to receive a commission of second lieutenant.

'07. The following interesting letter was sent by Victor Anderson, who is operating his own farm at Sanatoga, Pa., to Dr. Joseph Krauskopf:

I received a copy of the extract of Mr. Bernard Ostrolenk's paper to the Board of Managers of the National Farm School. I thank you very much for the opportunity which you offer me to keep in touch with the doings of the Farm School. I commend with all sincerity Mr. Ostrolenk's brave and thoughtful suggestions. I can see from Mr. Ostrolenk's statements a profound interest for the institution of which he took charge. His sincere endeavor to harmonize both the scientific and industrial instruction of the school so as to give the boys the most efficient training in agriculture, together with his consideration for the future of the boys after graduation, bespeaks of a mind which can see very far.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Ostrolenk will realize his highest ambition for the betterment of the Farm School.

Mr. Ostrolenk's second paragraph under "Reorganizing the Work" says: "We should teach the boys in terms of renters or farm owners.

Right here Mr. Ostrolenk is sounding the very echo of my thought.

It was the very motive which actuated the founder of the Farm School.

But should all this work be left to the National Farm School?

Should the graduates of the school stay aloof? It is not a matter of gratitude but of moral obligation for the graduates to do all in their power to further the progress of their alma mater.

The longer I stay in farming the more am I getting convinced that the aptitude of a boy as a student is no proof of his aptitude to actual farming.

I fully agree with Mr. Ostrolenk when he says under "Conserving Resources" "there may be great danger that some of the boys came to the National Farm School not knowing what agriculture is."

A young man after graduation when he takes up farming is all of a sudden thrown upon his own resourcefulness. The feeding of cattle, the care of poultry, the plowing, seeding and harvesting of crops were all taught to him as separate units; whereas in actual practice the farmer will plan his crops for the requirements of his cattle and his cattle will also be fed so as to supplement his crops; in other words, one phase of farming will interlock with the other.

A closer insight in the management of general farming and farm crops by coming in contact with the actual operations would save a young graduate-starter a few years of crop disappointment.

I would suggest that students during the summer be given the opportunity to spend a given time on a graduate's farm in order to enable them to come in contact with farming that is "done for profit."

I for one would be willing to do all I can in that direction; in my locality we have a working season

on the field from April till December or about eight months.

'09. Louis Ostrolenk, a brother of our Director, and also a Farm School alumnus, stepped in at N. F. S. while on his way to Philadelphia to join the Engineers' Reserve Corps.

'11. S. S. Rocklin has taken charge of the Selcraft farms at Greensburg, Pa.

'12. Benjamin Druckerman, who has been a sophomore at the Ohio State University, specializing in pomology and plant pathology, has responded to the call for men to supervise the garden work for the summer and has accepted a position until the fall term of college as gardener and instructor at the Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia. At a recent visit at the National Farm School he discussed extensive plans that he had to beautify the asylum grounds and to grow vegetables. He secured an extensive donation of shrubs and trees for this purpose from the school.

'13. Beryl Harrison stopped at the National Farm School for a day on his trip from Argentine to Iowa, where he is going on to a farm of his own. For the past few years Mr. Harrison was an assistant to M. Zalinger, '12, who is administrator for the Colognie Dora, Argentine, S. A. Mr. Harrison in his address before the Farm School students gave a brief account of the conditions in South America and of the success of the Jewish Colonization Association. Speaking of South America, Mr. Harrison gave it as his opinion that better opportunities in agriculture existed in the United States than

in South America. In fact, agriculture on a small scale is virtually unknown, and that a man starting in with small or no capital has virtually no opportunity. The most profitable farming is that done on large plantations, where the mediocre labor of the natives can be profitably employed. The colony of which Mr. Zalinger is administrator has ninety families.

'13. "Farm School can surely be proud of the splendid work Fleishman is doing at the Foster Home in Philadelphia," writes Mr. Louis Helfand. Mr. Helfand is taking a course of veterinary science at the University of Pennsylvania, but in view of the present crisis has decided to give up his studies for the summer and has entered a partnership to farm a fifty acre tract during the summer.

'13. Samuel S. Kerner, after working on some of the best general farms in the country and having taken a winter course at Cornell, expects to return to his former occupation. Here's to success.

'14. Aaron J. Friedman has accepted a position as horticulturist near Philadelphia.

Enthusiasm, a gift endowed to this school since its foundation, was once more exhibited when Grads Ross and Nausbaum, '15, chums inseparable, appeared on the grounds with tidings of their good work and their remembrance of their Alma Mater. They have been furloughed by the Ohio State University to go forth and render valuable aid to the government. Full credit will be given them for their school time thus lost. Both have pledged themselves to help in

the food producing line. Although without a position at the time they were in high spirits, bounded with joyous exaltation of having the ability and opportunity of casting lots with the multitude of much-needed practitioners. Both commented on "Agricultural War" not one of "Military Tactics," in an address tendered to an audience ever attentive to such speakers as leave this school as graduates and return to relate their experiences. Here's wishing many more to row in the same boat as Ross and Nausbaum.

Ross is now instructor of the Boy Scouts' work in gardening at Long Island, New York.

Nussbaum is instructing a boys' club in gardening at Germantown.

They both expect to resume their studies at Ohio State next fall.

Ulman, '15, with the assistance of Billis, '16, still find farming for themselves in Savannah, Georgia, favorable.

'16. Among the recent visitors to the school were two 1916 men, William Moreinis and Arthur Feldman. They had just left well-paying positions on farms in New York State and were on their way to take up new ones in answer to the many letters which Mr. Ostrolenk, our Director, has received from all over the country asking for Farm School help. During the transition they took the opportunity to visit us and were agreeably surprised at the great changes in the school since they had left it a year and a half ago.

'16. Herman Citron is planning to take a veterinary science course next season.

'16. Mr. C. J. Toor is in receipt of a letter from Jack Goldman giving his experience out west working in the corn belt.

'16. Michael Selector, who was reported in a recent number of the Gleaner as having received special mention by President Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College, for meritorious work in a letter to one of our editors writes: "The National Farm School has given me a splendid start for my college work and especially in chemistry and botany." Mr. Selector expects to spend this summer working on a farm to assist in growing larger crops in accordance to the call of President Wilson for soldiers of the commissary.

'16. Arthur Levintow is working on the Battle Estate, Newtown Square, Pa. Although formerly employed in greenhouses he and his employer felt that the times demanded that the growing of flowers must give way to trucking, and hence the transfer was made. Mr. Levintow expects to add his bit to increase the food of the nation for the war crisis.

'16. Harry Zack and David Kribben are in full charge of a truck farm in Chautauqua, N. Y., in an effort to bring the farm into a higher state of cultivation. The two boys have already grown considerable truck from hotbeds and report that the spring work is well under way and that they are looking for a good crop to alleviate the war shortage of food.

'16. Samuel Dorfman is superintendent of the Borne Estate at Westfield, N. J. He is busily engaged in breaking in a few colts

He writes: "By careful perusal of the Gleaner I judge the school has become even a better place to live in than when I was there."

'16. Chas. Abrams is assistant herdsman on a 1000-acre farm at Wheeling, W. Va. He is operating the most up-to-date dairy equipment, including milking machines and tractors. He wrote to the school pleading to send some more Farm School boys to him, and also stating that many of his neighbors can use some more of the graduates of the National Farm School at good salaries.

'16. Benjamin Ezrin, Instructor in Poultry at the Gilbert Farm School, Georgetown, Conn., writes: "I have hatched 1200 chicks so far. We have 1500 birds, are trapnesting a thousand pullets and are getting 1000 eggs a day. I have some geese, ducks, peasants and doves and just caught a raccoon. Besides that I have a nuisance that comes up here every Sunday. Let me introduce you to Mr. Erde, '17, who is doing general farming at Ridgefield, Conn., and gives me free advice on how to run everything, including a few hints on how the world in general should be managed. However, I am always glad to see Samuel." Mr. Ezrin hopes to visit the Farm School some time in July.

'16. Paul Hancharow is superintendent of the Sitner Farm of Lansdale, Pa. Mr. Hancharow visited the Farm School recently in order to purchase a team of horses in this vicinity. Mr. Hancharow just accepted this new position recently after resigning his position as manager of a farm in

New York State, the owner of which had died and had necessitated the settling of the estate.

'16 Jack Goldman has passed the examination for the Training Camp of the Officers' Reserve Corps. He has enlisted in the cavalry.

17. Louis Goldberg is manager of a farm in Hatboro, Pa. Mr. Goldberg was a visitor at the Farm School recently and was received with the enthusiasm to which his popularity entitled him.

17. Max Kesselman is designer for the Habermehls Greenhouses. In a talk to the students of the National Farm School he urged that more attention be given by the students to the wide and interesting field of horticulture.

17. Abe Radler is manager of the Brentwood, N. Y., Poultry Farm. In a letter to the school Mr. Radler says: "We have 1,000 chickens, an incubating capacity of 960 eggs, and have hatched 620 in one

batch and 700 in another. I only lost 70 of the first and 50 from the second hatch though the brooders are devoid of thermostats or thermometers."

17. Chas. Jackson, who is assistant Herdsman of the Pencoyd Farm, where May Jolly 4th, the world's champion two-year-old Guernsey is kept, was a visitor at the Farm School recently.

'17. William Reid is contemplating entering the George School. He paid the Farm School a visit recently and informed us that he has been drafted for the summer into the agricultural service.

'17. Jos. Druckerman is assistant gardener at the Orthopedic Hospital at White Plains, N. Y.

'17. Sol Donchin is testing milk for the New Jersey experiment station.

17. Ben Malloy is instructor of the Boys' Gardening Club in Philadelphia.

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